

# NEW

Humorous Readings by Leota Hulse Black

This author is well known to members of the National Forensic League for her winning readings: Her "Brotherly Love" won the National Contest in 1932; "Let Brotherly Love Continue" won the National Contest in 1933; and others of her readings have reached the finals. We list some new ones by Mrs. Black that are sure to be winners.

**"Brothers in Business"**—(10. min.)—Sequel to "Brotherly Love," "Let Brotherly Love Continue," and other readings in this series. We have no doubt but that this selection will be added next year to our long list of state winners. Harold is "broke" and his mother tells him that in these hard times he had better try to find work to earn his spending money. Peter John decides that he can earn more money than "that weak sister" and starts a pop stand. Before many days "ol' Harold" is begging him for money and a handout. Characters: Seventenn-year-old Harold; nine-year-old Peter John; and their mother. 60c

**"Ma at the Museum"**—(12 min.) The Peasleys are spending Sunday afternoon in the museum. Characters: The inimitable Ma; little Victor Bill; Florency, the short of teeth, and lisping; and Minnie Pearl of 'teen age. Pa is very much there, but does not speak. 60c

**"Sisters in Society"**—(10 min.) A Sequel to "Sisterly Sparring." Not many writers can write a series and have each number as good or a little better than the first one, but Mrs. Black can do this. We consider the humor in this reading to be even more rollicking than that of its predecessor. Effie steals Lovell's mask, and when thought safely in bed, appears at the costume party. It is not until after Effie has made quite an impression on the young men of the party, that Lovell recognizes her lost mask, and Effie makes her "egg-sit." Characters: Eight-year-old Effie; Eighteen-year-old Lovell; and their mother. 60c

**"Underhand Pass"**—(10 min.) Sandy and Dusty, chief characters in "The Cat Came Back," have just received their report cards and Sandy accuses Dusty of being "teacher's pet." He says he knows more than Dusty will know if he lives to be "as old as Mahatmi Gandhi." To prove this he gives Dusty an oral examination, and Toady, who is referee, decides in favor of Sandy. A A houseful of laughter is packed into this reading. Characters: Three boys ten years of age. 60c

**"X Marks the Spot"**—(12 min.) We predict this reading will be one of the biggest winners of the year. Bettina and Bill are seventeen-year-old twins. Bettina speaking: "I wonder how we could possibly be twins! You're so awkward and stupid." Bill: "While you—exquisite creature—slender, witty and poised—" Bill devours detective stories and "X Marks the Spot," in his favorite comeback. Bettina tires of hearing this from morning until night. But after Midge comes, Bettina herself, finds opportunity to use the quotation. Three characters: The twins and Midge, a girl of their own age. 60c

**"Yanks Are Coming, The"**—(10 min.) In the waiting room of Dr. Painless Parker's dentist parlor, five patients "wait in suffering silence." Each in turn, is ushered by the nurse into the inner room. Josiah and Mirandy have come in from the country at the insistence of Mirandy to buy "Josi" a set of "store teeth." He decides, however, "I kin goom my vittles from now till doomsday for fifty dollars." Little Lily Smith who lisps is a good character; then there is the flapper who is all excited about her "pink tooth brush." Benny is a regular bay, and the funniest of the group. There is such an opportunity for good character work that we feel sure this will be a big winner. 60c

## Wetmore Declamation Bureau

Dept. N. F., 1304 South Newton Ave., Sioux City, Iowa

# The Rostrum

Official Publication of the National Forensic League

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No. 7

**I**T SEEMS to me that stronger than any other group, tougher in intellectual fiber, keener in intellectual interest, better equipped than any others to battle with coming problems are the DEBATERS—the students who, apart from their regular studies, band themselves together for intellectual controversy with each other and with their friends from other schools."

---Alexander Meiklejohn



Fifth National Speech Tournament  
Kent State College, Ohio, May 6-10

## THE ROSTRUM

### Official Publication of the National Forensic League

Karl E. Mundt, President and Editor.

Bruno E. Jacob, Secretary

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### The National Forensic League Program

1. To encourage and recognize with suitable award a high degree of excellence in the effective use of the spoken word.
2. To work toward the end that every standard high school in America will offer courses in public speaking which will be taught by teachers especially trained for this service.
3. To advocate that speech teachers who coach debate and direct public speaking activities of an extra-curricular nature shall be given the same consideration as is accorded coaches of athletic activities.
4. To develop a recognition for the significance and value of speech training which will give speech courses and speech teachers the same academic rating which is now given to the subjects and instructors of such highly valuable courses as English, History, Science, or Mathematics.

## FOLLOW THE ARROW!

One of my most vivid memories of the days I spent living in New York City has to do with the crowded underground terminals of the subway railroad system; I can still close my eyes and see the instructions which used to guide the cautious footsteps of all passengers: "Follow the Green Arrow for trains going to the Bronx"; "Follow the Black Arrow for trains to the Battery," and so by following one arrow or another great human hordes used to march unerringly to their proper trains regardless of whether they were experiencing their first ride on the "world's safest railroad" or whether they were chronic strap-hangers whose daily underground whirl was but a part of their mad business of earning a living in the world's largest city. In either event they accomplished their end by following the arrow.

A part of the training in public speaking for some speakers whom I have heard might well have been a course in "following the arrow" in subterranean streets of some New York subway station! Had they disregarded the importance of going in a straight line, there, as they have done in their speeches they would still be muddling around trying to locate their first train to be headed in the right direction and this confusion would have freed countless audiences from the necessity of listening to oral rambles which seemingly had neither a beginning nor an end and were going no place, ponderously slowly.

Beginning speakers would do well to "follow the arrow" faith-

fully in the process of speech building. After the introductory remarks, which should rightfully arouse suspense and create interest before announcing the theme and "indicating the arrow," there should never again throughout the well-built speech be any doubt in the minds of the auditors whether the speaker is bound and why he is going there. With the certainty of a well-shot arrow, the speaker should progress with his theme and every illustration, every anecdote, every figure of speech should give momentum and meaning to the point in hand. Speeches should not be like the modern automobile and look the same from either end! They should be so carefully put together that the transposing of a single paragraph would detract from their perfection.

Even rebuttal speakers in a debate would do well to arrange their refutation so as to "follow the arrow"; a good refutation selects a salient feature of the opposing case and completely dissolves it before taking up another argument. Careless refutation scatters itself around among the various opposing arguments without rhyme or reason and dissipates its efforts by failing to point up its conclusions.

In the preparation of speeches of any type, speakers will do well to "follow the arrow" and so organize their thoughts that they will leave no confused auditors stranded in the limbo of uncertainty about the purpose and the purport of the theme. One arrow shot directly at a target will bag more game than a machine gun volley shot aimlessly into the air.

*Karl E. Mundt.*

In less than two months, now, the Fifth National Speech Tournament of America will be sponsored by the National Forensic League when the country's premier high school speakers will gather in Kent, Ohio, on May 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to compare their relative degrees of excellence. High Schools having winning teams and outstanding speakers would do well, at this time, to begin making plans to finance the trip to Kent; many times, several schools can travel together and thus reduce mileage costs. It is not too early, now, to start preparations for "Konvening in Kent" in May.

### Special Help to Charter Secretaries

At the Chicago meeting of the Executive Council, Mr. Bond agreed to undertake the development of a Uniform Record Book for Chapter secretaries which would provide a convenient form of listing the case history of every NFL member in school, the credit points he has earned, the degree he merits, the contests he has been in, and a full record of all Chapter members as well as a financial section for recording Chapter finances. Write him with any suggestions you would like to see included in this new NFL service.

## Oregon Plan of Debating

By T. C. BOND  
McKinley High School, Niles, Ohio

More Ohio colleges are using the Oregon Plan of debating this year than heretofore. Several high schools have entertained two college teams which conducted a debate employing the aforementioned plan; the entertaining high schools in turn invited coaches and student debaters of surrounding high schools to witness the contest. While high schools should not attempt to ape every college innovation, a study of the plan to determine its adaptability to high school use is in order.

There are many modifications of the Oregon style of debate; Ohio colleges follow the original plan which can be explained in a few statements. The first speaker of each side is allotted fifteen minutes to present a constructive case. Naturally, only the most pertinent and vital facts of the topic to be argued are presented; time is insufficient to permit the injection of unimportant evidence into the constructive argument, as happens in the case of the prevailing system of debating which requires six speakers one hour to deliver. Each second speaker is allowed eight minutes to cross-examine the opposition. The questioner asks his opponents (any one of the three opponents may reply to a question), a question centering about the most vital weaknesses of their side of the case, or a question stated in dilemma form; when the opposition has answered the query, the questioner, or cross-examiner, may spend several seconds or a minute pointing out the inadequacy of the reply, or the illogical aspect of the reply. It is quite apparent that a clash of opinion must develop (is there truly a debate without a clash of opinion?). The third speaker is given five minutes to summarize the entire case as presented in the constructive argument and developed in the cross-examination and replies thereto.

Following the brief explanation presented above, what are the merits of the plan? In the first place, it will eliminate the memorized, in many cases "canned," constructive case which now prevails in far too many instances. The writer has listened to many debates in which one team presents a well memorized constructive case, followed by rebuttal which is equally well memorized point by point, while the opposing team presents its constructive and rebuttal extemporaneously, but the decision of the judge or judges, judges incidentally engaged in high school or college speech work, is given to the team which had the memorized case because it was delivered with greater ease, poise, fluency and clearness. This type of decision raises the question as to whether debate is a contest in which there must be a clash of argumentative opinion, or whether it is an oratorical contest, and very probably not a contest in original oratory at that, but rather one in oratorical declamation. It must be admitted that the majority of high school pupils cannot speak extemporaneously with the ease, fluency and clearness of a college debater; high school debaters will hesitate and flounder occasionally in the course of their

speech because of a limited vocabulary, especially at the beginning of the debate season when they are not so familiar with the facts and evidence involved. However, which of the two methods actually develops a clash of opinion, which surely is the characteristic that distinguishes a debate from the other forms of speech contests—the memorized case with its polish and clarity, or extemporizing, even though it lacks polish, the ideas are sometimes the least bit vague, and delivered at times in a hesitating manner? The second advantage of the Oregon Plan, following the first logically, is that it will eliminate the foremost judging evil, at least the foremost in Ohio. Ohio judges can be classified as follows: Those who want a case presented oratorically, memorized or "canned" if necessary, and those who want the case presented extemporaneously regardless of the lack of polished delivery. Obviously, the use of the Oregon Plan eliminates the evil as to what judges feel constitutes good debating in this one particular, in that both teams will of necessity extemporize, and the judge who desires polish, primarily has no alternative; he must judge between teams which are compelled to extemporize. The result would be greater uniformity in the matter of judging, which is a factor highly desirable at the present time. Many additional benefits could be listed, but to present them would render this article subject to censorship by the editor, since it would occupy too much of the valuable space of our publication. The benefits already enumerated are the chief ones.

The principal objection raised by some coaches and high school debaters is to the effect that it would be a too difficult style of debate for the average student of high school age to execute, particularly the cross-examining. For some of the least able pupils of our squads the soundness of this argument must be admitted. Surely, though, pupils of limited ability are in the minority on the teams of most schools. To say the Oregon Plan is too difficult for average or higher than average pupils to use requires some proof and mere assertion does not prove a contention. The best possible proof pro and con could be obtained by actually attempting this type of debating; in other words, some purely experimental debates of this type should be undertaken.

The writer suggested at the National Forensic League Executive Council meeting last December that additional NFL credit points be awarded participants in a debate contest of this newer style to stimulate its use by high school teams. He withdrew his suggestion when it was pointed out that its administration would add to the already too heavy burden of the Executive Secretary. However, both coaches and students should be more interested in the beneficial training derived from debate contests than in credit points awarded, and certainly the former is ample compensation for undertaking the preparation of a debate following this newer principle of procedure.

## Requirements for the Extemporaneous Speech

By WILLIAM JUSTUS WILKINSON

Windsor, Colorado

Presented at the 1935 Rocky Mountain Speech Conference, University of Denver.

When in Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, that extraordinary director Peter Quince, is assigning the parts in the "lamentable comedy" and gives to Snug the part of the Lion, he assuringly tells him, "You may do it extempore, for it is nothing but roaring."

Unfortunately, within the memory living man extemporaneous speakers have displayed their art in accordance with this Shakespearean requirement—nothing but roaring.

By an extemporaneous speech is meant a speech delivered upon a specific topic first made known to the speaker a short time prior to the speech, but the topic also being related to a larger and more general field of subject matter with which the speaker has had considerable opportunity to acquaint himself.

The requirements for good speaking have been variously defined from the time of Aristotle to the present moment. This discussion in no way implies that the requirements for the extemporaneous speech are different from the requirements for all other speeches. However, there are certain speech requirements that are, because of the exigencies of time and circumstance, peculiarly imperative in the extemporaneous speech. The speaker wishes to list eight such requirements.

The extemporaneous speech must: (1) take the topic in hand without delay; (2) stay with the topic until the end; (3) deal with the subject matter concretely and specifically; (4) make progress; (5) use a variety of rhetorical and psychological devices in its development; (6) fit the audience and the occasion; (7) grow naturally and spontaneously out of the associations the topic stimulates in the speaker; (8) carry its message with such telling vividness that it will be firmly and favorably fixed in the consciousness of the listeners.

First, take the topic in hand without delay. As a former colleague of the speaker used to inelegantly but clearly put it, "Take the bull by the horns and throw it." There are no minutes to waste with inane apologies or lengthy explanations. Let the first sentence bear directly upon the topic. Often it is well to cleverly restate the topic in the opening sentence. Whatever else you do, get going immediately, forthwith, posthaste, at once.

Second, stay with the topic until the end. Do not use a word, express an idea, or give even momentary consideration to anything that does not directly relate to the topic at hand. No matter how many entertaining stories you know about Pat and Mike, the Scotchman and the Jew, or the traveling man and the farmer—restrain your desire to tell jokes and stick to the topic. Of course, the clever speaker will show his insight by pointing out unexpected relationships involved in the topic. A joke or an anecdote

may just exactly fit. These situations are splendid. However, make the relationship obvious to the audience. Avoid all tangents. Drive quickly and directly to the vital considerations. Follow the topic like a bull pup in hot pursuit of an alley cat—follow it and master it.

Third, deal with the subject matter concretely and specifically. Use statistics. Quote authorities. Point out the vital and significant aspects of the problem. Show familiarity with any controversial matters involved. Compare similar situations. Contrast unlike situations. If not an expert yourself, indicate your acquaintance with the work, findings, and conclusions of experts. Be definite.

Fourth, make progress. Start from an understandable point of departure and arrive at a clearly seen destination. Even if the conclusions reached force you to travel in a circle, make your progress around the circle obvious. If at all possible, travel in a straight line. Start from a stated situation and reach a definite conclusion. Pick out a place to go and go there.

Fifth, make use of varied rhetorical and psychological devices in its development. Utilize Phillips' factors of interestingness; Aristotle's pathetic, ethical, and logical proofs; Overstreet's persuasive techniques, or anything else that you can use to create and hold favorable attention. Use any technique of speech composition that you can use effectively. However, the motivating process technique with its five steps—Attention, Problem, Solution, Visualization, Action—is particularly well adapted to the needs of the extemporaneous speech. Dr. Elwood Murray of the University of Denver is probably the nation's leading exponent of this technique. Analogies, examples, illustrations, dramatic style, anecdotes, humor, suspense, narrative, exposition, figurative speech, derived interest, self interest—these are only a few of an almost inexhaustible store of rhetorical and psychological devices that may be used to purposively develop the speech.

Sixth, fit the audience and the occasion. Do not resolve to speak at least five minutes and not more than eight—or whatever else the rules may prescribe. Make the topic vital to the audience and the occasion. Speak in terms of the listeners' experiences and motivate by appealing to their desires. Be influenced by the situation, and with that as your guide master the situation. Lift and lead your hearers until they accept your purpose as their own.

Seventh, the extemporaneous speech should grow naturally and spontaneously out of the associations the topic stimulates in the speaker. In other words, the speaker should be so filled with the subject matter and the problems of the general topic that mere mention of a specific sub-topic will stimulate a definite associational response. In a sense, the extemporaneous speech is like the crystallization of a super-saturated solution—the introduction of a slight outside stimulus brings together the already existing material into a unified form. The total life experience of the speaker should go into his speech.

Eighth, the extemporaneous speech should carry its message

with such telling vividness that it will be firmly and favorably fixed in the consciousness of the listeners. It must reach its goal, accomplish its purpose, get the desired response. It should be as strikingly original as possible. Conclude forcefully.

The extemporaneous speech may be one of the noblest expressions of speech arts. As Dr. Charles H. Woolbert once said, it combines "the two vital needs of effective speaking—adequate preparation and the spirit of true communication." It is as truly life-like as any form of contest speaking. Those who attempt to bluff through the time; those who say nothing, but say it with exquisite phrases; those who try to substitute sound for substance and physical action for intellectual insight all have their occasional triumphs, but soon they fall never to climb again by the same means. He who patiently strives will not rise so rapidly, perhaps, but he will master the art. That done, he has attained one of the most coveted of human possessions—the ability to in time of stress organize and express his own thoughts effectively.

### Something of This—Something of That

#### NFL

During February, also, Tulare Chapter sponsored a county tournament in which seven schools participated. The finals were between Doland and Tulare—both NFL chapters—and the tournament was won by Doland.

#### NFL

A mock debate on the question. "Resolved, That the Doughnut Is More Important Than the Hole," was recently held by our chapter for the benefit of all chapters in the vicinity of the River Rouge High School. The debate was skillfully and cleverly conducted by the debaters from Dearborn and representatives from schools in Munroe, Trenton, Plymouth, Ecorse, and Dearborn were in attendance.

#### NFL

"The Tattler," published for NFL members of Minnesota by our chapter in Roosevelt High School, Minneapolis, continues to be edited regularly and gives promise of being a vital factor in developing a splendid esprit d' corps among our many chapters in Minnesota.

#### NFL

Many fine letters have been received by your editor complimenting us upon the appearance and content of THE ROSTRUM in its enlarged form and with its new name. Please feel free at any time to send in any suggestions you may have for making YOUR MAGAZINE more valuable to YOU.

### Amendments to Constitution Ratified

All primary amendments proposed by the Executive Council were ratified by vote of the active members. The secondary amendment proposing to eliminate the extra point for debate team leader alone was defeated.

Of the 1,432 ballots returned, 325 were marked in favor of all propositions, nine opposed to all. The rest were divided in favoring some of the amendments and opposing others. The vote on the individual amendments follows:

Amendment VIII—To raise requirements for membership to fifteen credit points—982 for and 450 against.

Amendment IX—To authorize honorary and associate membership—1,129 for and 303 against.

Amendment X—To change schedule of points for debate—961 for and 471 against.

Amendment to This Amendment—To eliminate the extra point for team leader—579 for and 853 against.

Amendment XI—To change schedule of points for other contests—982 for and 437 against.

Amendment XII—To increase requirements for charter—1,038 for and 389 against.

Amendment XIII—to eliminate extra vote for instructors—1,056 for and 371 against.

Amendment XIV—To make election of student to Council optional—1,034 for and 383 against.

Amendment XV—To elect national officers for two years—1,206 for and 221 against.

Amendment XVI—To provide for filling vacancies—1,379 for and 50 against.

Amendment XVII—To revise certain clauses—1,364 for and 63 against.

#### Effective at Once

The amendments becoming effective immediately upon ratification, the new provisions they set up apply to all applications, reports, etc., coming to the national office after the ratification date. In reporting contests this means that even though the contest was held when the old schedule of credit points was still in effect, if not reported before amendments became a part of the constitution, the new schedule must be applied. All reports of contests and applications for membership should be submitted under the new provisions.

The elimination of the extra vote for instructors and raising the requirements for extra votes for all members has also reduced the number of members and degrees credited to chapters in the District Standing tabulation on page 14. Extra votes are there regarded the same as degrees. This will explain to many chapters why their districts have a lower average membership this month than last in spite of some membership and degree enrollments.

## Election of National Officers

Election of national officers for 1935 will follow the general procedure of preferential ballot, satisfactorily used for the past three years. The General Order of the Executive Council prescribing the mode of election follows:

### GENERAL ORDER

Election of National Officers for 1935 shall be held as follows:

1. Members of the Executive Council and District Chairmen ex-officio, and any other members whose nomination papers are endorsed by thirty chapters, shall be candidates for national office upon filing nomination papers with the secretary.

2. Nomination papers shall set forth in not more than 200 words the qualifications of the candidate and must be on file by March 10.

3. The names of the candidates shall be listed on the ballot in order determined by lot and ballots mailed to the chapters before March 20. Each member shall mark the names of the candidates, 1, 2, 3, etc., in the order in which he wishes them to fill the office of National President, National Vice-President, and National Director. The chapters shall return the ballots to the secretary before April 20.

4. The Secretary shall count the ballots according to the provisions of Regulation No. 9 and declare the officers elected as follows: The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be National President. His ballots shall then be distributed according to the second choice designated thereon and the candidate then having the highest number of votes shall be National Vice-President. The two National Directors shall be chosen in the same manner.

5. The President and Vice-President shall be elected for a term of two years; the Directors for a term of one year.

Amendment XV establishes a two-year term of office. However, in order that their terms of office might be staggered and two officers elected each year, the Council is directing that this year two officers shall be elected for two years and two others for one year.

### Ballots

Ballots are mailed with this issue of The Rostrum. Each chapter should receive as many as it has active members and degrees. If the number seems incorrect, write the national office at once.

Ballots will also be sent for the new members and degrees enrolled by the chapters up to April 10. Get these applications in now and give your chapter these extra votes.

**Vote the ballots at once. Ballots received after April 20 simply cannot be counted. Your chapter is entitled to a choice in the election of national officers. Do not disenfranchise it by not mailing your ballots or by mailing them too late to be counted.**

Statements submitted in behalf of the several candidates follow and should be considered carefully by every member before he marks his ballots.

**J. EDMUND MAYER, Topeka, Kansas.**

I hereby place my name before the Advisory Council as a candidate for Vice-President of the National Forensic League.

I present the following qualifications in my behalf. I will let the facts speak for themselves:

1. Four state championship teams, five years competition.
2. Second place nationally in debate, 1931.
3. Second place nationally in oratorical declamation, 1934.
4. Third place nationally in humorous readings, 1934.
5. Received Distinguished Service Award, 1934.
6. Local Chairman, National Speech Tournament, 1934.
7. Appointed Kansas Chairman, 1934-35.
8. Age 35. Degrees: B. S.; B. A.; B. Th.; M. A.

In the above I have just mentioned the national honors received. To mention the local honors would require considerable space to do. I hope that the above qualifications are satisfactory for nomination as Vice-President of the National Forensic League.

**KARL E. MUNDT, Madison, South Dakota.**

Inasmuch as Karl E. Mundt was one of the founders of the National Forensic League and is now serving his second term as National President, as well as editing The Rostrum, we feel that he should be re-elected to the presidency. The NFL needs experienced leadership during this important period of development. Mr. Mundt's background of experience in the League furnishes that leadership.

Mr. Mundt has attended all four of our National Conventions and has never missed a meeting of the Executive Council. He also represented the NFL in the National Radio Debate this fall and by speaking on the program of the National Convention of Speech Teachers in New Orleans. It was at his suggestion that our policy of awarding Distinguished Service Awards was adopted and it was also his suggestion which resulted in the expansion of our national bulletin to the sixteen-page Rostrum.

Karl Mundt is actively engaged in speech work and his activities as a platform lecturer, as a teacher, and as a writer have kept him closely in touch with the rapidly developing program of modern speech. We feel that his record with the NFL definitely entitles him to re-election as our National President.

**T. C. BOND, Niles, Ohio.**

The Niles Chapter, the oldest in Ohio, submits the name of T. C. Bond for re-election to the office of Vice-President. Mr. Bond possesses the qualifications necessary to execute in an efficient manner the duties of the office. First, he has a broad background of experience, having served as Ohio NFL Chairman and National Director prior to his election to the vice-presidency. He has assisted in the management of every Ohio District and National Tournament. Second, he has manifested the willingness to devote the great amount of time and energy required to perform effectively the duties of the office. He expended much effort and time toward making the Tournament a success two years ago when it was held in his home state (Wooster, Ohio). Again this year it will be in Ohio, and he is doing his part toward executing plans to make it a successful affair. The Niles Chapter has received the coveted Distinguished Service Award. Mr. Bond has

won the individual Distinguished Service Award. We feel that our espousal of Mr. Bon's re-election merits your earnest consideration.

### C. C. DIETTERT, North Judson, Indiana.

The North Judson Chapter submits for the office of National Director, its coach and principal, Mr. C. C. Diettert.

A graduate of DePauw University with high honors, member of Phi Beta Kappa, organizer of the North Judson NFL Chapter now eight years old, for seven years State Chairman of Indiana NFL, a tireless worker with whom the NFL has become a hobby and an enthusiasm, Mr. Diettert is well qualified for the position of National Director. He is a successful coach of forensics, one of his contestants winning a state championship and competing in the National Tournament at Topeka. He has earned over 260 credit points and has qualified for the individual Distinguished Service Award. He has worked for and has achieved a unified speech program for the State of Indiana as evidenced by the February Rostrum. He suggested the name for this publication and has been a frequent advisor for the progressive NFL procedures. His energy, interest, national tournament experience, and ability as an administrator, present a fine combination of desirable characteristics. As National Director of the NFL Mr. Diettert will serve the nation as he has served his state and his school, with honor and distinction.

### LESLIE D. SCHREIVER, Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

We respectfully recommend that Mr. Schreiber's next achievement should be his election as National Director. His past achievements are reflected by the accomplishments of the Charleroi Chapter, chartered in May, 1931.

1. Participants in the 1932, 1933, and 1934 Nationals.
2. Achieved the Distinguished Service Award.
3. Twenty-seven degrees of Distinction.
4. Listed among the thirty-one chapters qualifying for the "Certificate of Tournament Entry."
5. Qualifying to appoint the Pennsylvania "State NFL Chairman" for three consecutive years.
6. Mentioned frequently in each Rostrum issue: Decalet of Coaches, Decalet of Students, Leading Chapter in Pennsylvania District, etc.
7. A greater number of members and degrees during our four years of membership than any other Chapter during the ten years of existence.

He has attended the last three Nationals; assisted in the office; Chairman of the Extempore Committee; and one of the two to be awarded the gold "State NFL Chairman" insignia.

He attended the December meeting of the Executive Council in Chicago.

We endorse Mr. Mundt for President. We do not ask you to neglect a "favorite son" in your district. We do respectfully ask you to select State Chairman Schreiber for your third choice on the ballot.

### JULIAN C. ALDRICH—Webster Groves, Missouri

The Webster Groves Chapter renominates Julian C. Aldrich, National Director, whose record of active work in the National Forensic League has won him a second Distinguished Service Award. One who has advanced the work of the League so consistently as to be awarded forty citations of service should be retained as National Officer.

Mr. Aldrich has had contestants at the National Speech Tournament each year, and has been indispensable in its direction. The smooth running of the Wooster and Topeka Tournaments has been partly due to his thorough and conscientious work as results officer.

Mr. Aldrich's counsels on the Executive Committee have commanded respect and admiration. He has contributed to each meeting of that body.

As a coach, Mr. Aldrich has received state and national honors. Two years of five the Webster Groves Chapter has been awarded the honor of first place in the National Forensic State Tournament. The Webster Groves Chapter was the first to receive the Distinguished Service award and the first to be awarded that outstanding distinction a second time.

The Executive Council needs an active coach who has twice won the coveted Distinguished Service Award and whose Chapter is the only one to have twice received it.

### RALPH N. SCHMIDT, Sr., Mayville, Wisconsin.

Since beginning work at Mayville High School, Mayville, Wisconsin, three years ago, Ralph N. Schmidt, Sr., has effected a remarkable change in the forensic policies of the school. In two years the Mayville Chapter jumped from thirty-first to sixth position in its division, and since he took over the direction of activities, seventy-seven members and degrees have been added to his Chapter. When we consider the size of the school he is at, less than 200 students enrolled, this shows remarkable work indeed. The Mayville Debate Team has twice won its Little Ten Conference championship, was second in the regular State Contest once, and tied for second in the District NFL Contest once. Mayville has sent a dramatic declaimer to the National two years in a row, and won a seventh and fourth place in that event there. As State Chairman, Mr. Schmidt has so pepped up the entire State that the District Contest to be held this spring already boasts more entrants than any other previous contests. Through his work two of the largest schools in the State have applied for membership in the League. Because of his youth, dynamic energy and consistency—as proven by his record—we of the Mayville Chapter feel he is qualified to serve nationally.

### Amendment XI Corrected

Since Amendment XI, pertaining to credit point for contests other than debate, contained a typographical omission as published in the January Rostrum, it is here given in corrected form:

Winner of first place in any such contest shall receive a number of points, not exceeding ten, equal to the number of schools actually taking part in the contest. Each successively lower ranking contestant shall receive successively one point less, but each shall receive at least one point. For Original Oratory two points shall be added to such number.

## Statistical Diet

### District Standing

Rank	Up or Down	District—	New Chapters	Av. No. Members	Leading Chapter	Members Degrees
1.	0	New York		11.6	Poughkeepsie	42
2.	+1	Missouri	2	10.4	Joplin	83
3.	+1	Michigan		10.0	Adrian	28
4.	-2	Pennsylvania	1	9.4	Charleroi	56
5.	+3	Wisconsin		8.8	Mayville	38
6.	-1	Indiana		8.4	North Judson	23
7.	-1	Ohio	1	7.3	Niles	53
8.	-1	Iowa	1	6.8	Eagle Grove	28
9.	+1	Nebraska	1	6.7	Emerson	24
10.	-1	Illinois		6.4	DuQuoin	33
11.	0	South Dakota		5.5	Presho	23
12.	0	Washington	1	5.5	Lewiston, Idaho	23
13.	0	California		4.8	Phoenix, Ariz.	18
14.	+1	Minnesota		4.5	Mpls.-Rsvlt.	32
15.	-1	Colorado		4.3	Gillette, Wyo.	22
16.	+1	Kansas		4.0	Topeka	27
17.	-1	Oklahoma	1	3.9	Enid	24
18.	0	Southern	2	3.6	Moorefield, W.Va.	17
19.	0	New England	1	1.7	Dover, Maine	9

### Our Decalet of Leaders

#### Coaches

C. H. Beam, Eagle Grove	646
L. D. Schreiber, Charleroi	614
J. C. Aldrich, Web. Groves	535
Kathryn Moran, Joplin	531
William Row, Pittsburg	484
E. L. Kimball, Chi. Eve Y	469
H. B. Perrill, Hutchinson	447
Mary Blackburn, Gran. Cty	438
Levi Osterhus, Mpls-Rsvlt.	438
Hazel Hatch, Enid	431

#### Students

Gordon Dupee, Oconomowoc	428
Herbert Porter, Charleroi	322
Janet Miller, Topeka	308
Harriet Goldstein, Brnsville	299
Thelma Vazetti, Charleroi	276
Jack E. Wilson, Enid	268
Katherine Stone, Om.-Cent.	261
James Rahl, Wooster	260
Julius Weinberg, DuQuoin	254
Edward Schlandt, Hutchsn	247

### Going Up

	New	Total
Chapters	3	437
Members	143	11,624
Emblems Ordered	33	6,978
Reports of Contests	433	41,190
Memoranda Issued	1,001	41,961
Degrees Granted—		
Degree of Honor	52	4,006
Degree of Excellence	27	2,020
Degree of Distinction	15	1,034

## UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

Two Summer Terms

June 17 to July 24; July 24 to August 28

Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts

### COURSES

Forensic Program	Voice and Diction
Techniques of Public Discussion	Techniques of Acting
Business and Professional Speaking	Dialects
Speech in the Grades	Radio Drama
Speech Pathology and Clinic	Drama for Children
Choral Speaking	Direction of Plays

### VISITING INSTRUCTORS

Vida Ravenscroft Sutton, Director of Speech Training for N B C Announcers.

Lloyd Benton Jones, Elementary School Principal, Holyoke, Colo.

### UNIVERSITY FACULTY

Marion Parsons Robinson	Elwood Murray
Frederic W. Hile	Bruno E. Jacob

### FEATURES

Institute for Training of Discussion Leaders.....June 20, 21, 22  
Under leadership of Professor Lyman Bryson, Columbia University

Central City Play Festival.....July 6 to 20  
"Central City Nights", written and directed by Robert Edmond Jones

National Education Association Convention.....June 30 to July 5

### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Two four-week periods for work in debate and drama.  
Scholarships for outstanding high school juniors.  
Intensive work on National High School debate question.

### COOL CLIMATE — RECREATIONAL ADVANTAGES

For further information address the Director of Summer School,  
University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.